paleoseti

The magazine for Ancient Astronaut & Lost Civilizations research
ANCIENT TECHNOLOGIES, CULTURES AND ADVENTURE

PUBLISHED MARCH 2020 ISSUE 17 - 6TH PUBLICATION YEAR

OF STARS AND SOUNDS

DISCOVERIES IN GERMANY

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THE SKIES ABOVE NAZCA

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NEW THOUGHTS ON AN ANCIENT ENIGMA

EISENGRUBER PUBLISHING

Letter from the Editor

Dear Readers,

Happy 2020! As we enter our 6th publication year, we want to wish you a great year filled with mystery, joy and happiness. In this issue we want to take you with us to Germany, Europe and - half a world away - to Nazca in South America where our reader and new contributor Laszlo Arvay provides you with new and provocative thoughts to this age old mystery.

As we are now settled in with our new format, we hope you have no problems reading our Magazine in PDF format on pretty much any device that can display PDFs. If you ever encounter any problems reading PaleoSeti Magazine, please let us know right away as we try to adjust our settings to make the magazine as widely available as possible.

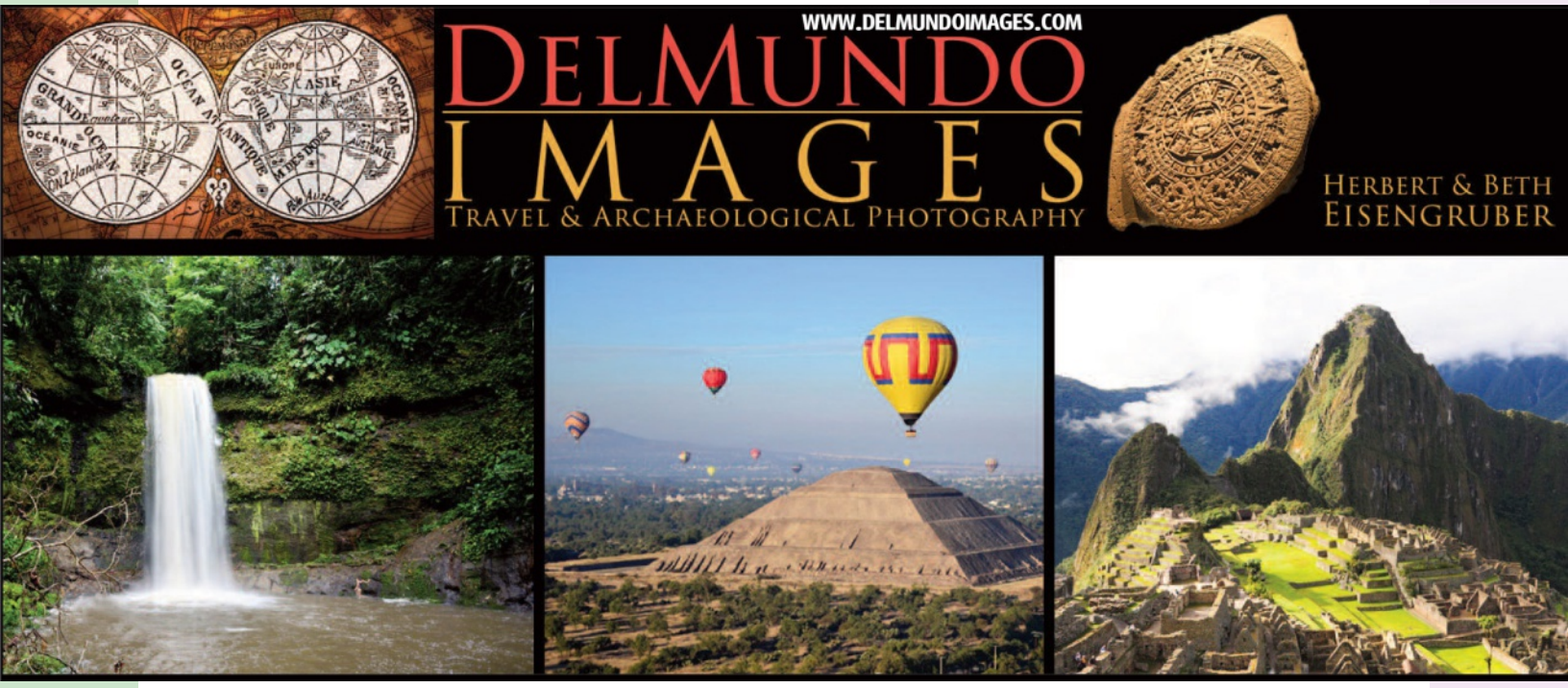
Please keep in mind that PaleoSeti Magazine is still a part-time effort from people with full time jobs. We appreciate your patience as we sometimes are delayed in bringing out new issues. We we still aim for at least three issues per year. I personally think that quality is more important than quantity, and good quality research requires time. In this context I would like to direct you to our Twitter page https://twitter.com/PaleosetiM

On Twitter we will inform you about the progress of new issues, as well as new developments in the field. In this issue we also feature multimedia content via YouTube. We are still planing to expand our YouTube Channel. The days should have more then 24 hours :)

Without further ado, enjoy the new issue!

Sincerely Yours,

Herbert Eisengruber
Editor-in-Chief, Paleoseti Magazine



This common looking door is a true gate to the future. Find out what this is all about in Issue 18...

Photo by Herbert Eisengruber

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ANCIENT TECHNOLOGIES, CULTURES AND ADVENTURE

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Website:
www.paleoseti.com

ISSN:
2292-8251

Photography and Copyright information:
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If you like to contribute an article to PaleoSeti Magazine, **please contact us at the email address above** including a short description of what your article will be about.

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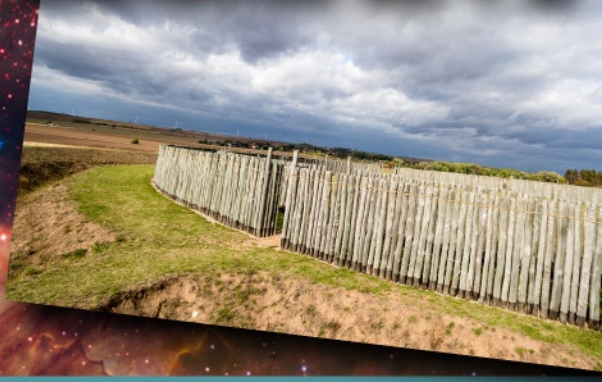
Of Stars and Sounds

Discoveries in Germany



Article by Herbert Eisengruber

Part 1 - The Sky Disk

In Issue 12 of PaleoSeti Magazine I presented you some interesting ancient sites in Europe, especially Germany. On page 11, I talked about the so called Sky Disk (or Star Disk) of Nebra [1]. This time I would like to focus more on this amazing artifact and the area it was found.

The Discovery - Like a Hollywood Thriller

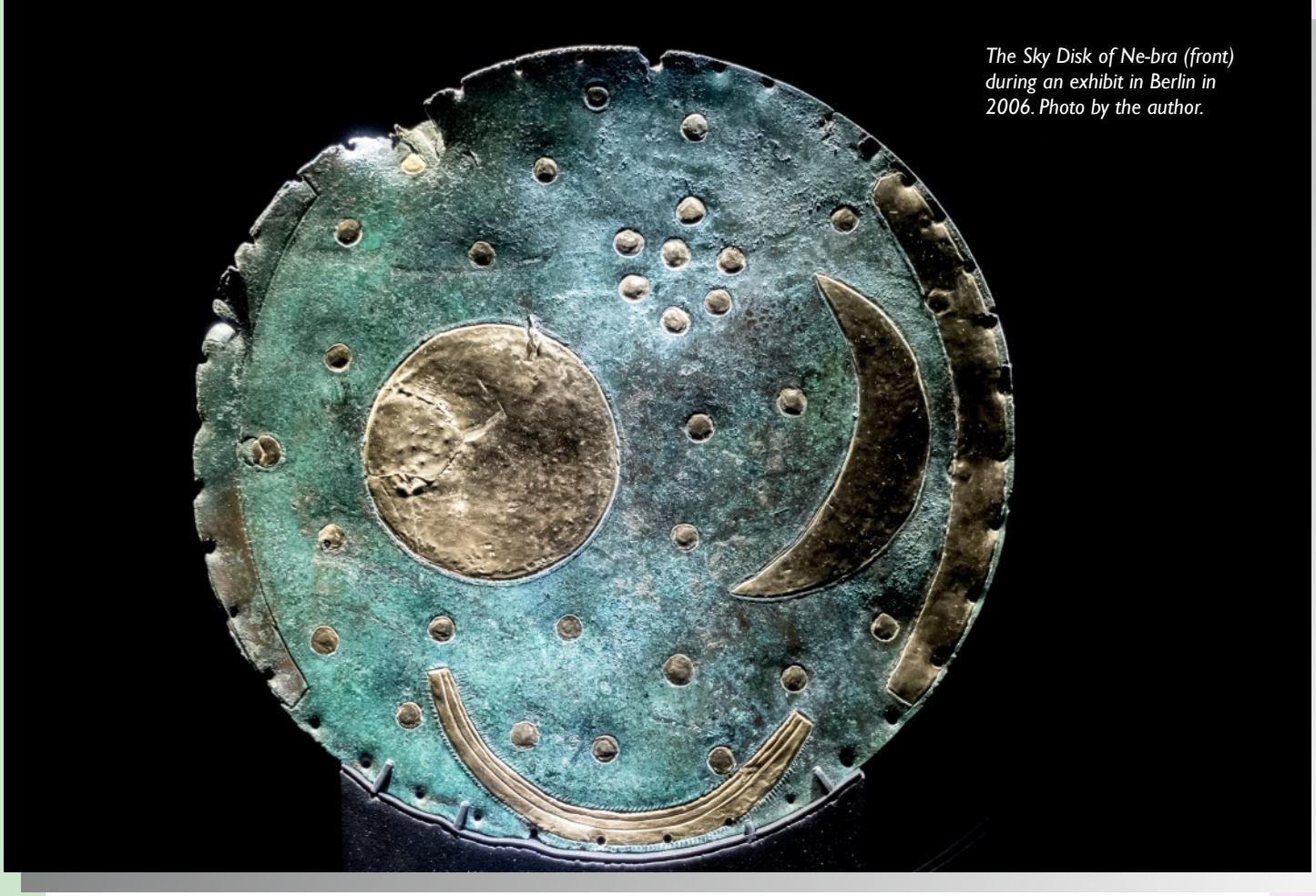
The story of the discovery of the Star Disk is like a Hollywood thriller by itself: In 1999 the re-unification of Germany was only about 10 years in the past. The former communist Eastern part of Germany is still struggling economically and many parts of the East are in social and economic disarray. Some people of the West see the East as the "Wild East" and take advantage of a special time in the Country's development. Among those "outlaws" are two treasure hunters who take their metal detectors to a known archaeological site near the little town of Nebra, about 20km South-East of city of Halle. During the night, they climb up the "Mittelberg" Hill near Nebra where there are known but unexplored archaeological sites. One of the metal detectors emits a signal and the two start digging. It's dark and they have to work quickly in order not to get caught. With a shovel and a pickaxe they crudely excavate the target. The two treasure hunters find what they are looking for. Several items if great value, bronze swords, jewelry and - what they believe - a shield of some sort. They baggage their finds, hop in their car and drive 500 km West to the city of Cologne. They quickly clean up the items and next day they sell the

hoard to a dealer for 31.000 German Marks (~18000 Euros). The dealer recognizes that the find is of utmost importance and wants to sell the treasure for a million German Marks to middlemen in Munich and Berlin on the black market. Somehow word gets out and the Police gets involved. In combination with the ministry of the interior and archaeological institutes a sting operation is arranged were a disguised archaeologist gets in touch with the dealers in Switzerland. They meet and the police make the arrests. It is not long until the detectives find the two original treasure hunters. The threat of major jail time persuades them to cooperate with the authorities and lead them to where they found the treasure. From here on other stories develop, the one of much more thorough scientific excavation and interpretation, the other of bitter fights among members of the archaeological community regarding the authenticity of the finds. The reason for this is the unique nature of the disk which is not a Bronze Age shield as the original treasure hunters believed. From now on the disk is closely examined and analyzed. After years of arguing about the authenticity of the disk (this even involved the courts!) the experts determined the disk is genuine and one of the biggest archaeological sensations in recent decades and now found a permanent home in the Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte (Provincial/State Museum for pre-history) in Halle, Germany.

The State Museum of Prehistory (Landesmuseum für Vorgeschichte) in the German city of Halle/Saale, where the Nebra Sky Disk is kept. Definately worth a visit!
Photo Copyright Herbert Eisengruber

Why is the disk so important?

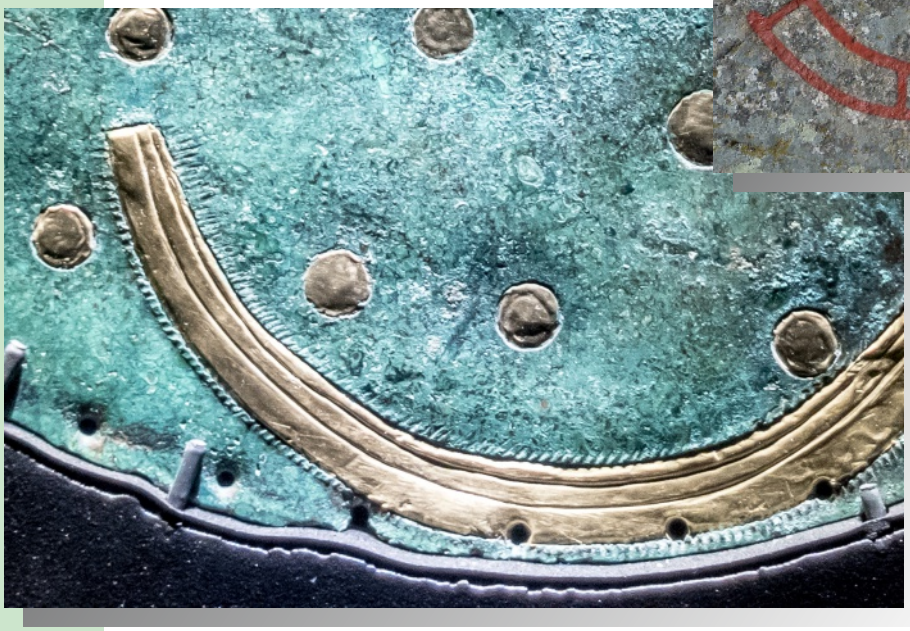
For starters, something like the Star Disk has



The Sky Disk of Ne-bra (front) during an exhibit in Berlin in 2006. Photo by the author.

never been found, especially not in the area of central Europe. This is what makes the Disk so difficult to date. In a archeology, a lot is based on comparing one find with another and determining its age and authenticity. This is not possible in this case. Therefore the disk has mainly been dated and authenticated with the other finds that came out of the ground with the disk.

The disk shows an unusual scene. Made of Bronze, it is intricately decorated with several gold leaf inlays all over. First we can clearly see a partial Moon on the left and a full circle on the right. It is not quite sure just by looking at the disk, if this circle represents the sun or a full moon. Furthermore we can see an arrangement of dots, with a curious cluster of seven dots at the upper right quarter of the disk. It makes sense to assume even at a first glimpse that the disk has an astronomical connection. It was determined that the dots must represent stars, especially the cluster of seven, which is universally believed to be the cluster of the Pleiades, also known as



Top: Detail of the "Sun barge". This image clearly shows the "streaks" around the barge, indicating the depicted object is glowing. Photo by the Author.
Top left: A Bronze age "Sun Ship" carving depicted in Bornholm, Den-mark. Source Wikipedia, Photo: Helga Steinreich

Research Tip:
If you research on the Internet nowadays, you will sooner or later come across Wikipedia articles. Today's search engines like Google are quite sophisticated and will recognize the country you are located in. You will, therefore, often be re-routed to websites that are significant to the country and language you are browsing from. What many people don't realize is that big sites and especially Wikipedia are quite often independent from one language to another. Some articles are quite short in North America compared to the German version for example. The Nebra Sky Disk is a good example. The German Wikipedia page is quite a bit more detailed and contains more information compared to its North American counterpart.
Please keep that in mind when doing research and or background checks on the different subjects you research online. Of course, it helps if you are bilingual, but today's online tools like Google translate might help you with your research.

the Messier M45 cluster. As official opinion stands, the rest of the dots (stars) don't form any recognizable pattern(s) and they are believed to be just "decoration". More on this later. It is assumed, that the disk has been slightly re-worked over time in three major stages, as x-ray tests have shown that underneath the "horizon lines" have formerly been more stars. [2, 3] In person one can see this fact already with the naked eye. There is also one star near the right horizon line that seems to have been slightly moved to the left in order to accommodate the addition of the horizon line. One of the most interesting depictions on the disk is the half-circular object on the bottom. It is considered a "solar barge" or "solar chariot", as they are known from Egypt and ancient Norse mythology and other similar depictions throughout the ancient world. The amazing part of this "solar barge" is its unique carving compared to the other inlays of the disk. If we enlarge the details around the "barge" we can see that it is surrounded by little streaks in the bronze surrounding the gold inlay. No other inlay on the disk has this feature. The makers of the disk obviously felt that this depiction was of utmost importance.
Throughout art history, streaks like these were used to indicate that an object is glowing and/or extremely important. Is this glowing object something the makers of the disk have witnessed in the sky or is it ancient mythology that somehow made its way to central Germany from other parts of the ancient world? Did the makers of the disk want to indicate were the wisdom that the disk contained was originally coming from? What wisdom does it actually contain?

This last question is certainly a tricky one, as there are many opinions out there that offer completely different interpretations of how the disk worked. I encourage you to follow the links I provided below [2, 3] to get an understanding on what the different interpretations are.
Like always, when I am faced with arguing scholars who all claim to have the right interpretations, I like

Spring- and Fall Equinox: View to-wards the Sunset when day and night are at equal length. During this time, the sun sets 41° further South. Align-ment of the disk is not changed.
Summer Solstice: The disk is aligned by facing it from the "Middleberg" Mountain to the "Brocken" Mountain. Shown is the Sunset.
Winter Solstice: The Sunset has reached its southern most point und is now 82° left of its northern most point. The alignment with the "Brocken" Mountain is not changed.

A possible explanation of the Sky Disk function. Source Wikipedia; Illustrations by Rainer Zenz

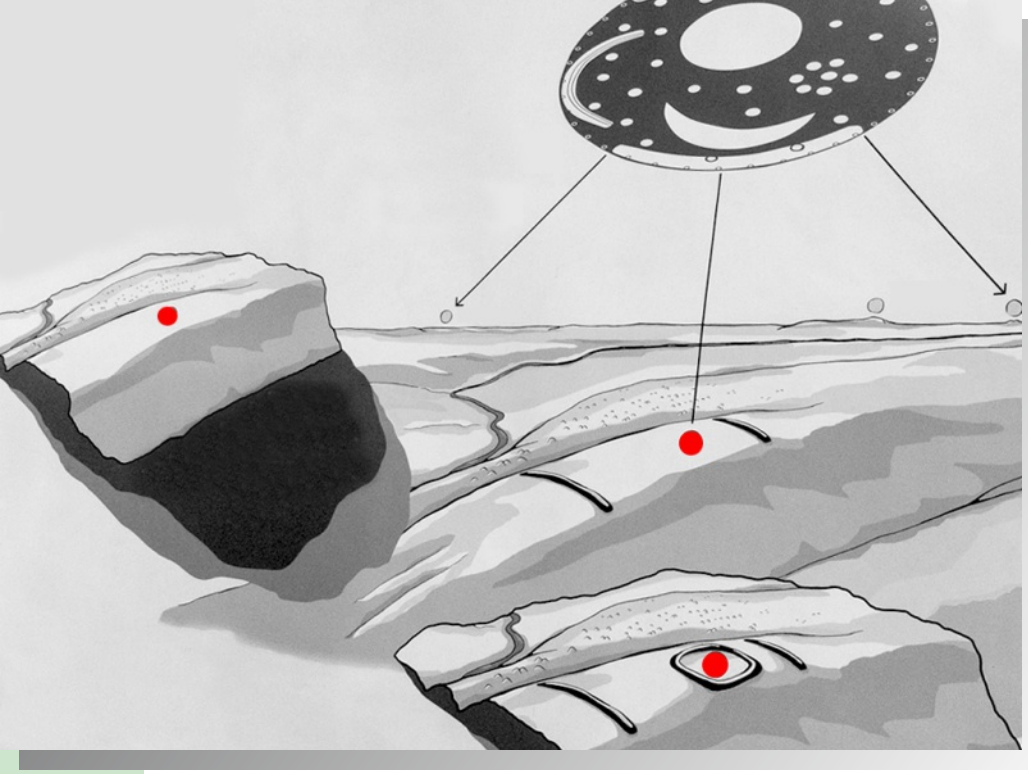


Image 10:This illustration shows where the Sky Disk was deliberately buried by the ancient people in about 1600 BC. Over time the burial site was not forgotten, but cherished by the generations that followed. First, two walls have been built and later a rectangular enlosure was added. Illustration from the official visitor center in Nebra.

to listen to what they have to say, but I prefer to "take a step back", have a look at the facts, think and draw my own conclusions. Before I look closer at the disk itself, I want to focus a bit on other aspects which are not mentioned very often when scholars and interested parties are talking about it. First, there is the area where it was found that we have to take into consideration. For the longest time the area in this part of Europe wasn't really considered very important by official archeology. It was known that people lived here and there have been settlements, but nobody imagined that something sophisticated like the Sky Disk would have ever existed here. As one can imagine, after the disk was discovered, more attention was given to the area, though, which led to the discovery of other astronomically aligned sites like the Goseck "Sun observatory", which I we want to discuss in the next article on page 12 and the "German Woodhenge" near the town of Poemmelte about 110 km Northeast of Nebra. All of these discoveries were made after the fall of the "iron curtain" in the early 1990s. They established without a doubt, that this area was of utmost significance for the ancient people. I have no doubt that these sites are not the only ones that will be found in the area and in the future we will see and hear a lot more about this area. But back to the disk itself and its immediate place of discovery. We know that the disk was buried intentionally. This alone is something curious as this intentional burying of major artifacts and sites is encountered more often throughout the world. The best - and probably most well-known - example is the site of Gobleki Tepe in Turkey.

It looks like the Sky Disk was buried at the place it was most likely used throughout its almost 1000 years of service. What made the ancient people decide that this obviously important item is now longer useful and needs to be buried? One thousand years is surely a long time for an object to be in use. How many items (which are not buildings) do you know in our society which are still in use after this amount of time?

It must have been quite the decision for somebody to come along and say "Ok, let's bury this thing, we are no longer using it." This is what official archeology tells us happened. Not only that. It is suggested, that whoever buried it also "destroyed" it by deliberately ripping off one of the horizon strips. I have a hard to time wrapping my head around this concept. The reason for that is what happened next after the burial of the disk. The archeological evidence shows that throughout the centuries the burial place of the disk was not only remembered, but the site was also protected and especially marked. Around 1600 B.C the area was marked by two wall like structures that marked the approximate burial of the artifact. Then, between 800 B.C and 500 B.C. a smaller four-walled enclosure was constructed EXACTLY around were the disk was buried [Image 10]. We are talking about 1100 years here! If you assume a generation change every 70 years, that's 16 generations remembering were an artifact was buried! This is something extraordinary! In 16 generations, nobody had the idea "Ok, let's dig it up again", to either re-use it or just use the precious metals. If you look into other cultures like e.g. the Egyptians, most of the graves and sites were looted

The Pleiades Cluster M46. Is this the cluster of seven stars on the Sky disk? Photo: NASA

within decades of sealing off the tombs. No, the Sky Disk was something out of the ordinary, something truly special. Something so special that generations of people remembered it, treasured it, and protected it even after it was buried. And why was it buried on purpose? Did somebody specifically give instructions to bury it at this particular spot? Something like a "time capsule" for future societies that had the scientific and technological capabilities to decipher it?

If that is the case, the Sky Disk must contain information completely different from what the ancient people experienced in their daily lives. The immediate "bite-reflex" of anything ancient containing any type of connection to astronomy that is discovered by archeology is to declare, that it must have been a calendar of some sort. At least something which was used to determine the right time of the year to hold religious celebrations and/or conduct agricultural activities. I don't know about you, but suggestions like these usually send shivers down my spine. It suggests that the ancient people had limited brain power for some reason. You can trust me if I tell you that farmers throughout history didn't need any type of complex stone circles or star disks to know when to work on their fields! If it is still snowing in March, no farmer would go out and plant seeds, just because some bronze disk told him so! No, those stone circles and this bronze disk was used for (or represented) something else, it was no calendar, no clock.

Speculations

Let's have a closer look at the details on the Sky Disk. Today, the disk rests in its own room in a museum in city of Halle. The room itself is completely dark and the only illumination is shone onto the disk itself. It's an impressive display, almost a bit intimidating. Nobody seems to dare and speak or laugh in this room! The disk is propped up and one can look at both sides of the artifact. This is important, as in most photos of the disk the interested viewer can only see the famous side with the inlays. If you look closely you can see right away

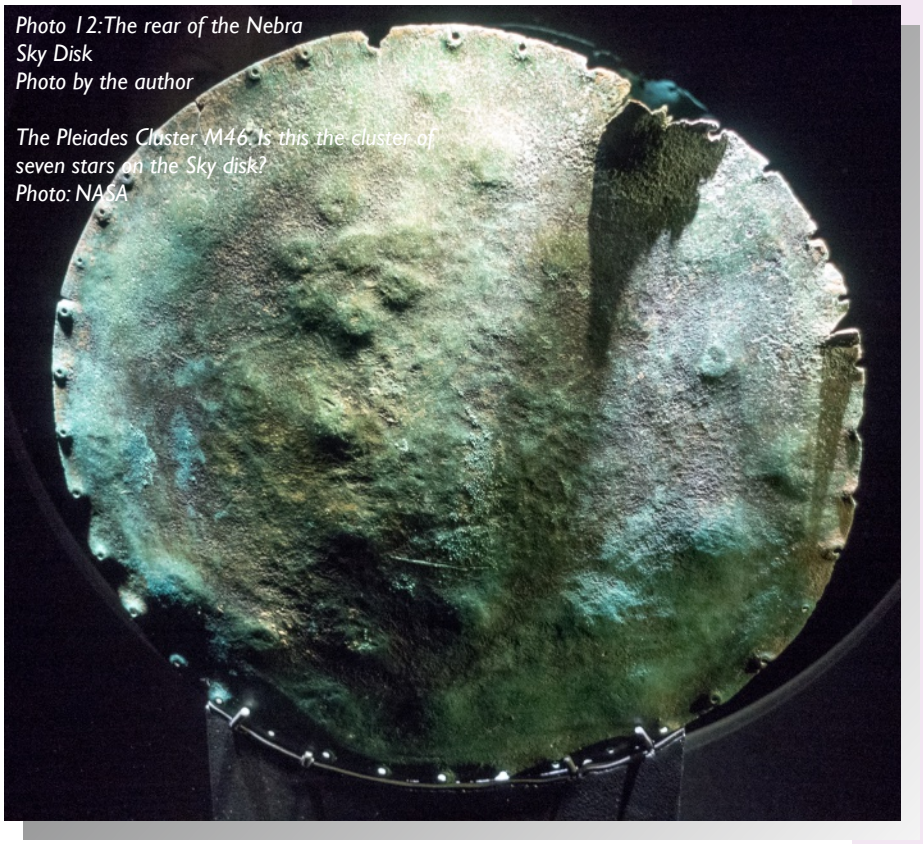


Photo 12:The rear of the Nebra Sky Disk
Photo by the author

The Pleiades Cluster M46. Is this the cluster of seven stars on the Sky disk? Photo: NASA

that some of the inlays of the disks have been re-worked by the artisans throughout the years. Some of the dots that form the stars have clearly been re-arranged. This can specifically be seen around the two "horizon markers" on the left and right. This fact leads the specialists to the conclusion that the disk in its current form was created in several stages. As I said before the cluster of seven stars is commonly accepted to represent the open star cluster M45 also known as the Pleiades. None of the other dots (stars) have been matched to any known constellation, so the archaeologists think that they are pure decoration.

I have a hard time with that notion. I don't want to repeat myself constantly, but the ancient people were not stupid or limited in their thinking. Why would the ancient creators of the disk make it with all of the precious metals and incredible craftsmanship - which was certainly high-end at the time - display the moon accurately in different stages and the Pleiades cluster, if on the other hand all the other stars are placed completely random? The ancient craftsmen - or scientists - had eyes in their head and saw different stars other than the Pleiades. Why would they not depict them accurately as well? Especially on an item that obviously had incredible significance to the makers. The makers were certainly capable of depicting the stars accurately! No, this "random, decorative dots as stars" that some archaeologists suggest, does not work for me.

But I also realize and can't dismiss that very smart academics and scholars looked at the disk and couldn't see any known star patterns. So what is going on here? Are we missing something? Do we all look in the wrong direction?

Maybe we have not looked close enough and from every angle. It is pretty much undisputed, that the disc has been altered over time and in different stages. I think it would be extremely interesting to determine what the original makers of the disk wanted to show. Is there something like a hidden message within the disk that is not immediately visible? For that, we have to "walk around" the disk and look at the - at first glimpse - rather boring rear of the artifact. You will see, that there is nothing there. Or so it seems! If you look closer, you will see that there are curious "dimples" bent out, forming small raised areas of the disk. Of course, these are the result of the workings on the front of the disk. The golden stars have to be "riveted" or otherwise fixed in place somehow. And this was certainly done well, as the disk's craftsmanship lasted several thousand years. "Made in Germany" at its finest. Humor aside, something peculiar can be witnessed

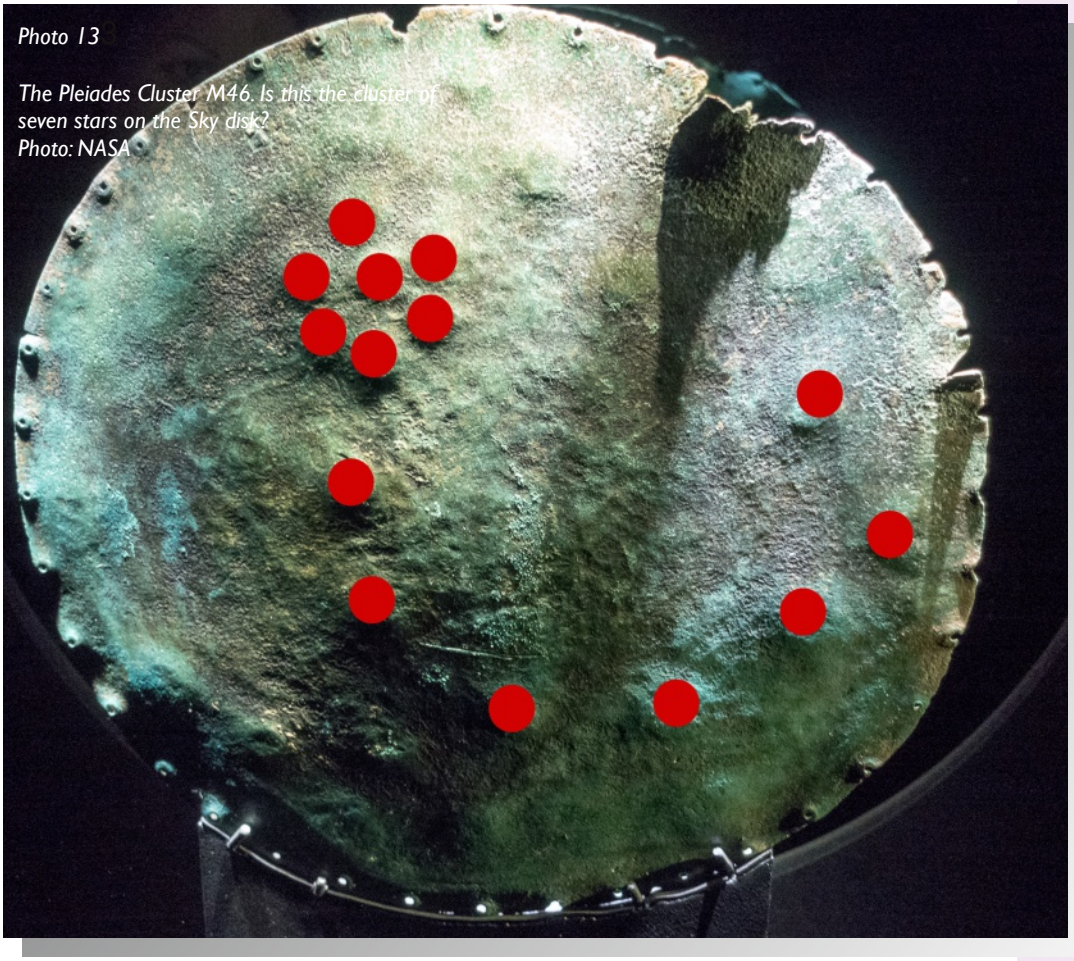


Photo 13

The Pleiades Cluster M46. Is this the cluster of seven stars on the Sky disk?
Photo: NASA

For some reason, only some of the gold inlays from the front created "dimples" on the back side of the disk. Are those dimples an indication of the earliest, the original inlays? The red dots indicate the most prominent dimples. In the next image you see the second row in purple. Are the dimples in red the depiction of the constellation Corona Borealis?

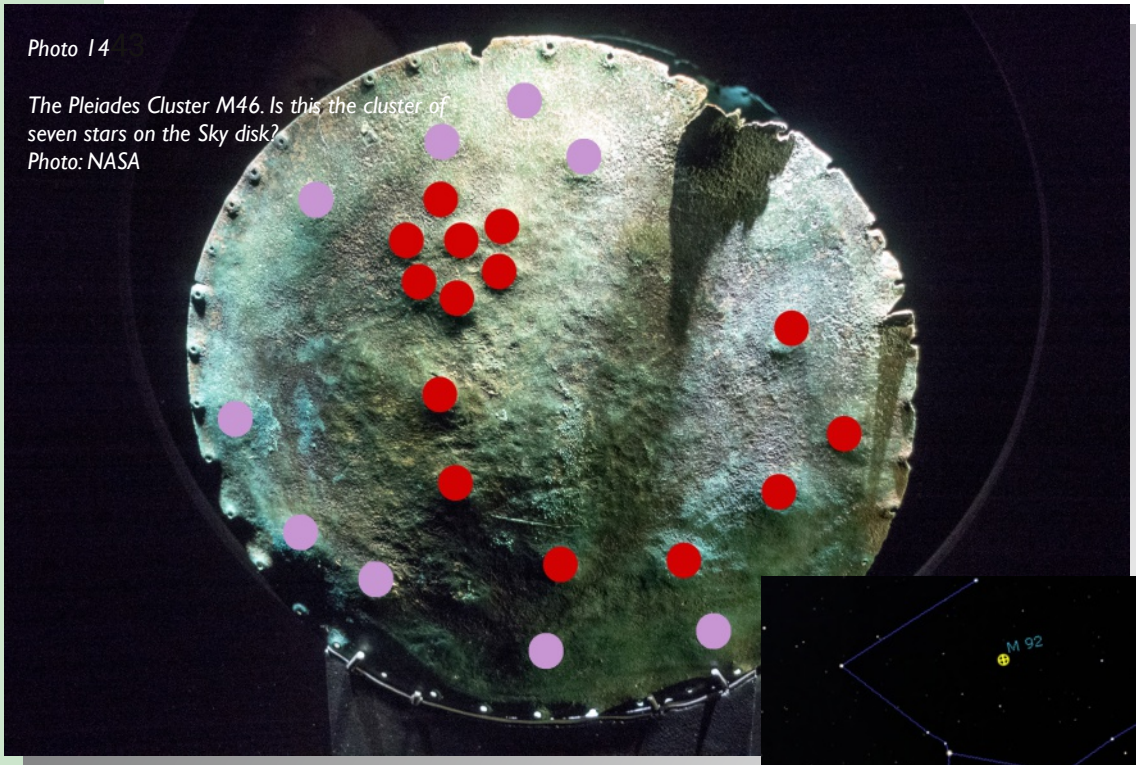
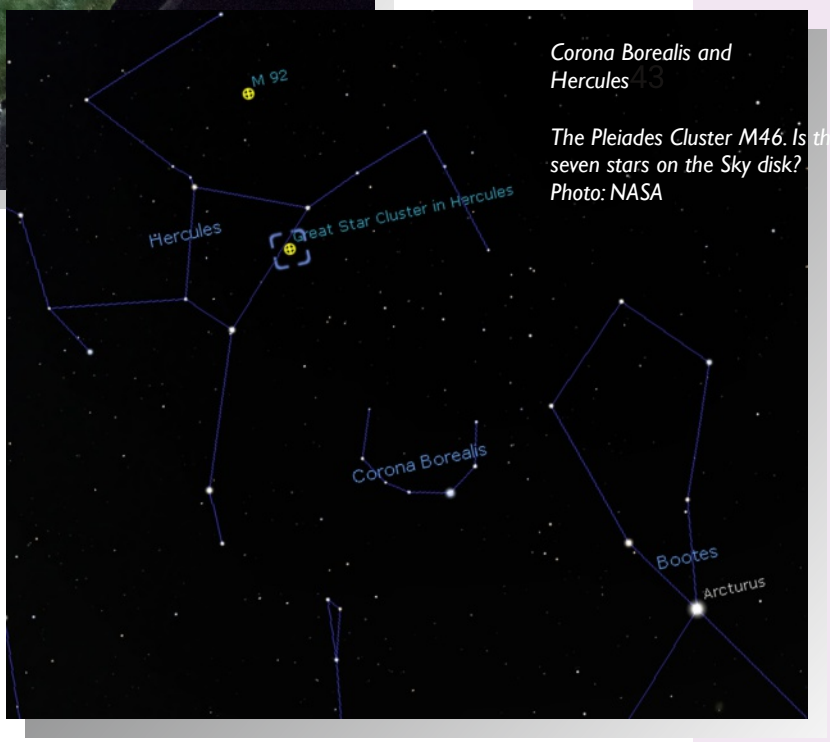


Photo 14

The Pleiades Cluster M46. Is this the cluster of seven stars on the Sky disk?
Photo: NASA

mythological hero." [4] This Gilgamesh sure is an "old friend" if you are familiar with Ancient Astronaut and PaleoSeti research.
But on the disk we also have more "dimples" or stars that show up on the back side [Photo 14]. Are these also the representation



Corona Borealis and Hercules

The Pleiades Cluster M46. Is thi seven stars on the Sky disk?
Photo: NASA

here: Not every star - or enraving - has a corresponding "dimple" at the back side of the disk! How is this possible? Have the different stars on the disk a different meaning? Or have they simply been inlaid at different times? Are the inlays that create a dimple or an expression on the back side of the disk the original work or just more important? Could this be the key to decipher the original star map of the disk? If we overlay the dimples on the back side of the disk with Photoshop, we can make it a bit clearer to see for us. [Photos 13, 14]. We can clearly see that the cluster of 7 stars (the "Pleiades") are within this group. Furthermore we see a larger circle of 7 stars that form "dimples" around what corresponds to the big circular feature (sun or full moon) on the front side of the disk. To an amateur astronomer this feature looks immediately familiar. It's the prominent constellation of "Corona Borealis", right next to and part of the constellation of Hercules. These constellations are part of the most ancient myths of human kind. Hercules is the Roman version of the earlier Greek god Herakles and the name of the constellation was taken from the earlier Sumerian traditions. *"According to Gavin White, the Greek constellation of Hercules is a distorted version of the Babylonian constellation known as the "Standing Gods" (MUL.DIN GIR.GUB.BA.MESH) ... Hercules is also sometimes associated with Gilgamesh, a Sumerian* of stars in the Hercules constellation? And what about the "Pleiades"? On the night sky they are not even close to Hercules or Corona Borealis. What if the "Pleiades" on the Sky Disk are not representing the Pleiades at all, but something completely different? More research is needed and we will see what secrets the Sky Disk will hold in store for us.

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[1] Eisengruber, Herbert "The Silent Stones of Europe"; PaleoSeti Magazine Issue 12, Calgary 2018
[2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebra_sky_disk
[3] https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himmelsscheibe_von_Nebra
[4] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hercules_(constellation)

Of Stars and Sounds

Discoveries in Germany

Part 2

Page 4

Article by Herbert Eisengruber

Part 2 - The Sounds of the Circle

In the archaeological world, it is very well known that many ancient structures are built according to astronomical alignments. This is has been known throughout the millennia and here in PaleoSeti Magazine we try to show you the most puzzling examples. By now it should be clear to everyone interested in the subject, that the ancient buildings and monuments are constructed with mind boggling precision and knowledge that sometimes contradicts the ancient people's living conditions and cultural developments. Many of the astronomical alignments of ancient sites have been found in the last century when we developed a broader understanding of how the ancient people interacted with their environment. One ground-breaking book in this area was Gerald Hawkins' "Stonehenge Decoded" from 1965 [1].

Between the 1700s and today, many discoveries of how the ancient sites were aligned have been made by coincidence. A good example is the famous Irish megalithic site of Newgrange. Here, during the winter solstice, inside the main chamber, a fantastic display of light and shadow is displayed. This deliberate alignment of the chamber was discovered more or less by chance when a archaeologist happened to be in the chamber during this time. It's those chance discoveries that sometimes pave the way to new understandings of our ancient past. Over the decades, more and more ancient sites have been researched for astronomical alignments. Countless important sites all over the world are now known to contain incredibly complex astronomical "messages" and a completely new field of research has emerged: Archeo-Astronomy. It is normal today, that a newly discovered archaeological site is checked for astronomical alignments. While this developmen is a great first step in discovering hidden mes-sages in the ancient monuments, research in this field is still slow. If astronomical connections are being made at ancient sites, the conclusions are almost immediate: "It had to be a calendar! Case closed." Even in areas

Photo 1:The Goseck "Sun Observatory" on the Map. Photo from the Visitor Center

scientific iceberg - for the ancient sites. Kind of: "Look here, I'm aligned to the solstices. This is easy for you to figure out! Now have a closer look at me!"

Within the last decades several researchers have been brave enough to venture beyond the "solstice alignments" of the ancient sites. They use modern technology and computer software to see if the alignments of the sites correlate with star patterns as they were seen in ancient times. The works of Robert Bauval and Graham Hancock are well known examples of this approach [2, 3]. I also use this approach in my own research [4], as I think it is the key to unlock the ancient mysteries, especially as science and technology advances.

It will be extremely important that we examine the ancient sites not only from one research perspective, but from multidisciplinary angles. This is not new by the way and was done before in the past [5].

In this article I want to show you such an approach from a different angle, a chance discovery that will require further study, but I think it will be a step in the right direction.

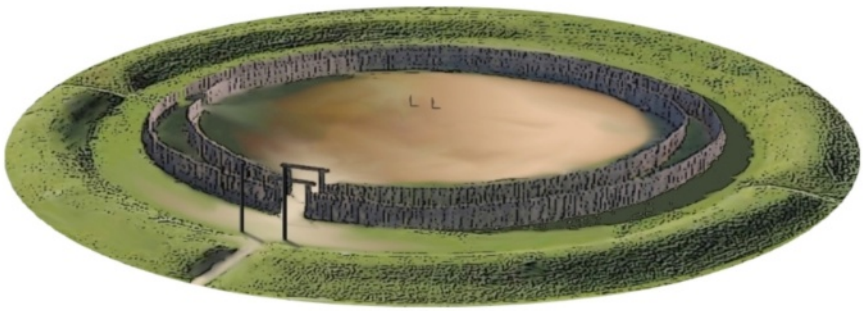
During a visit to the Star Disk of Nebra and its

Photo 2: Windy conditions at the the Goseck Circle. Photo by Herbert Eisengruber

were plants are growing year-round, the "calendar-explanation" is very popular. It is almost daft to assume that the ancient people needed to build huge stone monuments, earth-works and/or pyramids to know what time of the year it is or when the solstices happen. They could have done this on a much smaller scale. Ancient farmers didn't need Stonehenge to know when they had to plant their crop!

I'm convinced that astronomical alignments - especially solar alignments for the solstices - are only used as a "primer" - the tip of the

place of discovery as described in the previous article, my wife and I took the opportunity to explore



Goseck circle, circular enclosure was perhaps used as an solar observatory.
4900 - 4700 BC.

the surrounding area of the Nebra (Saxony-Anhalt, Germany) region. This area is a true gem in regards to ancient mysteries and cultural heritage and is hardly known to the rest of the world. A visit is highly recommended if you are interested in the subject! We visited the small town of Goseck, were in 1991 an ancient neolithic circular structure was found with the help of aerial photography. Archaeological surveys quickly concluded, that this was a significant find. Wikipedia tells us the following so I don't have to re-invent the wheel here: *"To preserve the endangered remains, the "Landesamt für Denkmalpflege und Archäologie Sachsen-Anhalt" decided to conduct an excavation. It cooperated with the Institute for Prehistoric Archaeology of the University of Halle-Wittenberg.*

François Bertemes and Peter Biehl began a major excavation of the site in 2002. When archaeologists combined the evidence with GPS observations, they noticed that the two southern openings marked the sunrise and sunset of the winter and summer sol-sties.

Radiocarbon dating places the construction of the site close to 4900 B.C., while the style of the pottery shards associate it with the stroke-ornamented ware culture of ca. 4700 B.C., suggesting that the site remained in use throughout two or three centuries."

...

"The Goseck ring is one of the best preserved and extensively investigated of the many similar structures built at around the same time. Approximately 140 of these structures, known as circular enclosures, have been found. Although they all have unique features, they follow a basic architectural principle. Few of them have been excavated.

In the first opening of this site, state archaeologist Harald Meller called it "a milestone in archaeological research".

Its construction is dated to approximately the 49th century B.C., and it seems to have remained in use until about the 47th century B.C. This corresponds to the transitional phase between the Neolithic Linear Pottery and Stroke-ornamented ware cultures. It is one of a larger group of circular enclosures in the Elbe and Danube region, most of which show similar solstice alignments.

There has been some debate about whether the site was used to monitor the sun throughout the year or only on specific notable days, and thus about whether calling the

Photo 4: The Goseck "Sun Observatory". Satellite image Copyright Google Earth

Photo 5: The Ringstructure is made by two rows of wooden beams, tied together on the top. Photo by Herbert Eisengruber

site a "solar observatory" is appropriate. Some have suggested the name was adopted primarily for marketing purposes. Archaeologist Ralf Schwarz suggests the structures at the site allowed coordinating an easily judged lunar calendar with the more demanding measurements of a solar calendar through calendar calculations." [6]

Here we have a prime example of an astronomically aligned ancient site. The speciality of this "Goseck Sun-Observatory" is, that it is nicely and very accurately reconstructed. The wooden poles, each about 2 meters high are arranged in two circles about 2 meters apart. The poles are natural tree trunks (which means naturally irregular shaped, not precisely cut) all about the same size and circumference and are bound together with regular rope. The trunks are not like a modern fence and the wind can still circulate through the gaps between the individual poles.

We visited in fall and the weather was very overcast with storms brewing on the horizon. The country of Germany wants to free itself from nuclear and coal fired power plants and wherever feasible, wind farms with their huge turbines are being built. The area around Goseck is especially suitable for this kind of power generation and during our visit on our way from the car parking lot to the ancient site we had a hard time walking against the gale force winds. In the distance, the wind turbines were visible working at maximum capacity. After we explored the site for about an hour the wind died town a bit to a steady but quite forceful stream. I was walking into the middle of the circle where the plaque is located explaining about the solar alignments of the site, when I noticed something quite remarkable: Here in the middle of the circle, the steady wind all over sudden created a sound "carpet" that I have never heard before. The effect is hard to describe with words, but it can be best described as a thousand voices all speaking at once. The sounds are close to hundreds

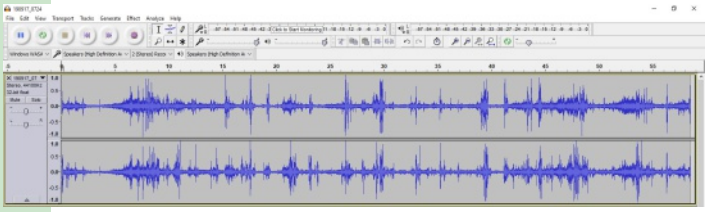
Photo 6: The Center of the Circle. Photo by Herbert Eisengruber

off little whistles going off. I just stood there for a few minutes and listened to this amazing sound display. I then moved over to the side of the circle and the effect was still there, but not quite as pronounced as in the middle. Moving back to the centre the effect was back in full force. What came then was even more remarkable. Every once in while I started to hear a deep low fer-quench "rumbling noise". I called my wife over and she heard it as well. "Is that heavy machinery near by?", she asked. But we quickly determined, that there was no machinery around at

the time we hear the low frequency sound. When we came into the circle an hour earlier there was a tractor operating a few hundred meters "downwind", but it left about 10 minutes after. The low frequency sound we heard was different altogether, though. We moved around in the circle to determine were the sound(s) got the strongest. For the readers better under-standing I would like to differentiate between the two distinct sounds that we were aware of:

a) the whistling sounds of "1000 voices/whistles" and
b) the low frequency "hum/rumbling".

This article contains Multimedia Content. If you click on the image above, you will be directed to our YouTube Channel and hear the sounds described in the article. Alternatively you can download the MP3 file by itself from our website by clicking on the image below. I hope you enjoy the video.

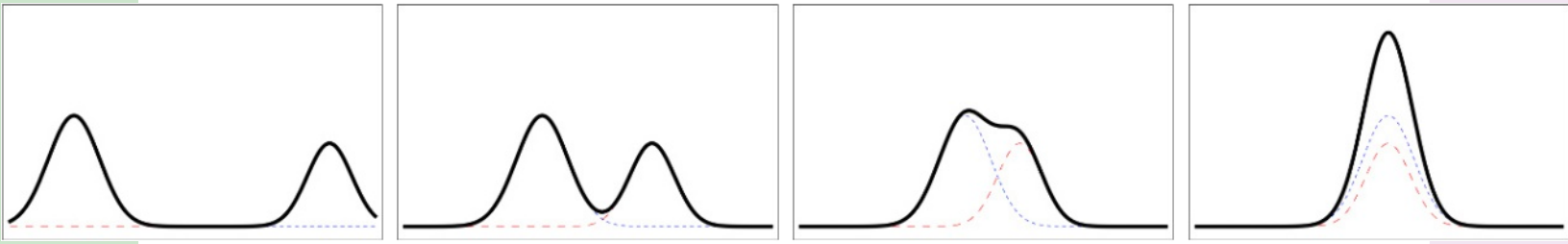


- The Whistling sound was definitely strongest in the middle of the circle and got weaker when we moved around to the edges of the inner circle. To my surprise the subjective volume of the sound also increased when we moved into the gap of the two wooden circles. I'm not a sound expert by an means, but know basic physics. The whistling sound is created when wind is passing through the gaps of the wooden posts. There is certainly not a mystery here. It is the overall effect of the sheer number of gaps that the wind is passing through that creates this amazing effect. The double ringed structure certainly also helps to create enough disturbances in the wind patterns to amplify this effect.

- The low frequency rumbling sound was much more difficult to pinpoint as it didn't appear as constant as the whistling noise. It only appeared sporadically. When it appeared, though, it was extremely powerful and uniform within the whole structure. I did't notice a difference in intensity between the edge of the circle and the middle.

My small research kit contains mainly photographic equipment. Unfortunately I'm not as well equipped capturing sound effects/phenomena. What I did have with me is a small Sony UX560 digital voice recorder with which I can capture my thoughts during a trip. This is small device, but has quite good quality stereo microphones. With it, I was able to capture the whistling sounds quite well. And since PaleoSeti Magazine is an online magazine I will link to the MP3 file. You can download it and listen for yourself. I would like to stress, though, that the effect is much more amazing if you stand in the circle, as the sounds are all around you, giving the term "surround sound" a whole new meaning. Even Dolby would have a hard time matching that :)

The low frequency rumbling sound is harder to catch and requires much better preparation and equipment then I had with me. For a scientific explanation for this sound I can offer a laymans opinion of an effect when two or more high frequencies "come together" and form one low frequency. Sound experts among you might smile at my simplified explanation, but you can see this effect quite often wherever waves of



From left to right. The mechanics of Superposition of waves. Two waves move towards each other and eventually add up to a big wave. This phenomenon could explain the low frequency sound that occasionally can be heard in windy conditions in the Goseck Circle. Was the circle specifically designed to create this effect? Source of Graphic: Wikipedia

any form are encountered. In water this can cause problems as this is essentially how Tsunamis are created. This effect is called **Superposition of Waves**: *"The principle of superposition may be applied to waves whenever two (or more) waves travelling through the same medium at the same time. The waves pass through each other without being disturbed. The net displacement of the medium at any point in space or time, is simply the sum of the individual wave displacements. This is true of waves which are finite in length (wave pulses) or which are continuous sine waves."* [7]

Interestingly, the closest I can describe this sound is a faint underlying sound when a musician plays a low frequency sound on an Australian Didgeridoo.

I think that we are looking (listening) to something similar within the "Goseck Sun Observatory" Circle. The big question - the elephant in the room - is: Are we looking at a phenomenon that is purely coincidental or was the Goseck Circle not just built containing astronomical alignments, but specifically to create these amazing sound effects as well? And if so, what was the purpose for this? Are the earthworks surrounding the circle contributing to these amazing sound effects? Is the slight oval shape of the circle contributing as well?

Our observations of sound effects in the Goseck Circle are not the first time for us to experience unusual sound effects in an ancient site. In Issue 8 of PaleoSeti Magazine, I told you about the ancient Maya site of Tikal and the way the pyramids are shaped to echo sounds of hand clapping to simulate the call of the Quetzal bird. Other researchers worldwide have experienced sound related effects and unusual acoustics in ancient and especially in Neolithic and Stone Age sites [8, 9, 10]. Have ancient sites deliberately been built with these kind of effects in mind? Are the astronomical alignments only the "tip of the iceberg"? Is there much more sophisticated science hidden in the ancient monuments as we previously thought? All of these questions have to be answered with systematic research over the next years.

One step closer to an explanation with cutting-edge modern science?

Photo 7: Modern Infrasound Arrays in Greenland. A modern twist on ancient technology? Source Wikipedia; Photo: Official CTBTO Photostream

Photo 8: Another Infrasound Arrays on Ascension Island in the Atlantic. Photo Copyright CTBTO Preparatory Commission

During research for this article regarding sound in ancient sites including stone circles, I came across an eerie thumbnail photograph, which at first glimpse looked to be circle of an ancient culture of some kind. Upon further inspection the photograph turned out to be a modern research station for infrasound waves. These infrasound detection stations are placed all over the world to detect infra-sonic sound waves beneath 20Hz. "*The study of such sound waves is sometimes referred to as infrasonics, covering sounds beneath 20 Hz down to 0.1 Hz. and rarely to 0.001 Hz. People use this frequency range for monitoring earthquakes and volcanoes, charting rock and petroleum formations below the earth, and also in ballistocardiography and seismocardiography to study the mechanics of the heart.*" [11]

It is also proven that **infrasound waves** can have health effects if people are exposed to them. The military is even experimenting with sound related weapons. Within the last few years it was all over the news that US embassies might have been the victims of mysterious "infrasonic weapons". [12]

Another major use for modern infrasound detectors are the detection of nuclear blasts. Around the world are more then 60 infrasound detection stations in strategically placed spots. Interestingly, one of those stations is located on Easter Island in the Pacific, the same island an ancient people build the enigmatic statues so often described in the literature.

To me the most striking fact is the shape of the infrasonic detectors. The similarities to ancient stone circles is remarkable. To make one thing clear: I'm not suggesting that ancient stone circles and other similar structures are infrasound detectors. I'm just pointing in a new direction that we might have to expand our research to unlock these sites to contain sonic measurements. I strongly think that the ancient structures contain messages that can only be revealed if we look into multiple directions that go beyond astronomical alignments. Our visit to the Goseck Circle also showed me that it is beneficial to visit ancient sites during different weather conditions.

I would love to hear from my readers is they have made similar experiences in ancient structures like stone circles during unusual weather or environmental conditions. Please don't hesitate to email me at herbert@paleoseti.com

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[1] Hawkins, Gerald S. "Stonehenge Decoded", Doubleday & Company Ltd. New York, 1969

[2] Bauval, Robert and Gilbert, Adrian: "Das Geheimnis des Orion" (English Title The Orion Mystery), List Verlag 1994

[3] Hancock, Graham and Bauval, Robert "The Message of the Sphinx"; 1996 Three Rivers Press New York

[4] Eisengruber, Herbert "The Enigmatic Megalithic Culture of North America"; PaleoSeti Magazine Issue 4, Calgary 2015

[5] http://www.megalithia.com/alternative/dragonproject.html

[6] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goseck_circle

[7] https://www.acs.psu.edu/drussell/Demos/superposition/superposition.html

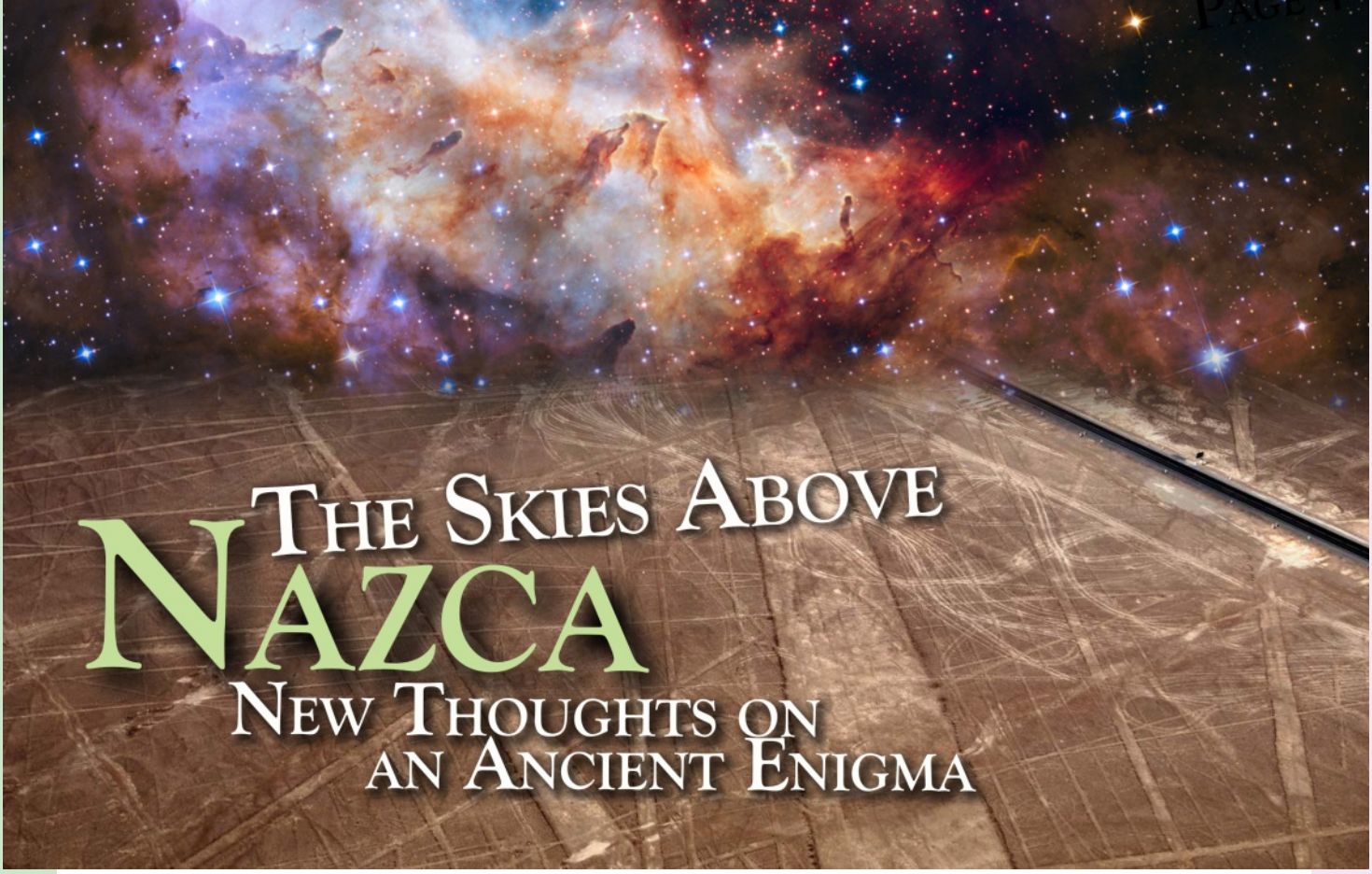
[8] http://www.ancient-wisdom.com/sonics.htm#neolithic

[9] https://www.bbc.com/news/entertainment-arts-38530755

[10] https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology-mysterious-phenomena/experts-unravel-sound-effects-malta-s-hypogeum-hal

[11] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infrasound

[12] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Havana_syndrome



Article by Laszlo Arvay

Preface by Herbert Eisengruber

PaleoSeti Magazine Issue number 2 talked about the Nazca Lines, one of the greatest archaeological enigmas of the world. Since their re-discovery in 1927 by the Peruvian archaeologist Toribio Mejía Xesspe, the Nazca Lines have puzzled generations of researchers and scholars. Some extraordinary minds have tried their best to crack this - what seems - uncrackable nut. Maria Reiche, a German mathematician even devoted the greater part of her adult life solely to solve this ancient mystery. The sheer number of researchers on the Nazca lines resulted in many theories and ideas about the lines over the years. Many of the theories that have been brought forward - some of them from highly educated academics - are so void of common sense, that the theory by itself creates a head scratcher. One of the best examples is the idea that Nazca was something like an ancient sports complex and pre-Incan runners had to run around the figures competitively. I'm not kidding! This theory was brought forward in 1980 by Georg A. Breunig [7, 8], and repeated by the well know German Professor Hoimar von Ditfurth [9].

In popular culture, Nazca was put "on the map" when Erich von Däniken proposed that the lines were constructed in conjunction with extraterrestrial contacts in the past [10, 11]. This theory is still "hanging on" after all these years because it is logical and explains all the mysteries surrounding this enigmatic site. I strongly believe that the solution to the Nazca mystery lies within the Ancient Astronaut/PaleoSeti point of view. It has always been my strong conviction that many mysterious sites in the world can only be solved by applying modern views and technologies. If an ancient mystery can only be solved by technologies and wisdom that was not available to the ancient people, it would be the ultimate proof of interference by extraterrestrials. Here is one of those theories that would prove this, if it turns out to be correct:

New Thoughts on an Ancient Enigma by Laszlo Arvay

I started to be interested in the Nazca lines through my profession as an art teacher. I taught students classes on Peruvian art, pottery,

architecture, the Bolivian site of Puma Punku and the Nazca lines. This is why I was familiar with the Nazca lines, the shape of the known figures like the spider, the humming bird and others.

I've also always been interested in science, astronomy and space exploration, when I came across an article called "The Cosmic Hummingbird" or its official name ESO 593-IG 008 [1].

It presented an image of a deep space galaxy which resembles a humming bird. I was immediately reminded of the Nazca drawing also called the "Humming Bird".

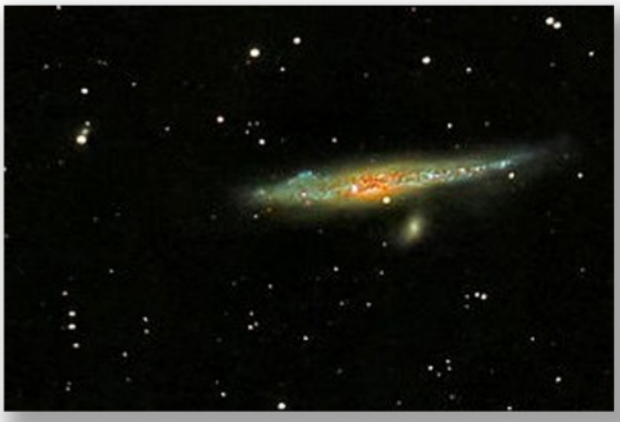
This gave me the idea of the Nazca lines and drawings, could perhaps be astronomical representations. Another time, a different drawing of Nazca, the "Killer Whale" came across my desk. Out of curiosity, I started a search and found the "Killer Whale's" galactic counterpart, NGC 4631, amazingly enough also nicknamed the "Whale Galaxy" because of its distinct shape. What amazed me was the smaller dwarf galaxy NGC 4627, which also finds its counterpart in the Nacza "Killer Whale" drawing. This really sparked my interest! Could it really be that the Nazca lines and drawings are astronomical representations or is all of this just a coincidence?

Paul Kosok (1896 – 1959) is credited as the first serious researcher of the Nazca lines. Observing the Nazca Lines, he recognized that some patterns represented living creatures, and some lines are

The "Hummingbird Galaxy" ESO 593-IG008

The Nazca Hummingbird

The Nazca Whale



The "Whale galaxy" NGC 4631

related to astronomical events [12]. He and Maria Reiche, the German Mathematician, did ground-breaking research on the Nazca plane.

After Kosok left Nazca in 1948, after his second study period in Peru, Reiche continued the work and mapped the area. She used her background as a mathematician to analyze how the Nazca people may have created such huge-scale figures. She found these to have a mathematical precision that was highly sophisticated. Reiche theorized that the builders of the lines used them as a sun calendar and an observatory for astronomical cycles. [13]

Could it be that the lines in Nazca are far more sophisticated and have a far deeper astronomical connection then Kosok and Reiche could have imagined even in their wildest dreams?

I wanted to know more and a quest over many years began, which is still not over to this day. But in order to do my research, I had to find satellite imagery and accurate maps of the area. Modern technology to the rescue. Over time, the tools of choice became Wikimapia [2], Sky-Map.org [3], Stellarium [4], the astronomy software Cartes du Ciel [5], and many more.

I was studiyng the archeological literature to see what archeologists and archeoastronomers had to say, but the vast majority were of the opinion that the Nazca lines had little to no astronomical meaning. And since the ancient inhabitants of Nazca had no telescopes, how could they have known about deep sky objects that are not visible with the naked eye?

However, recent discoveries clearly show that the ancient Maya of Central America knew the phases of the planet Venus [6], which are only visible with a telescope! Facts that conventional science cannot solve as of yet.

Was is possible that the Nazca drawings correspond with star constellations and/or deep sky objects like nebulae, galaxies and clusters?

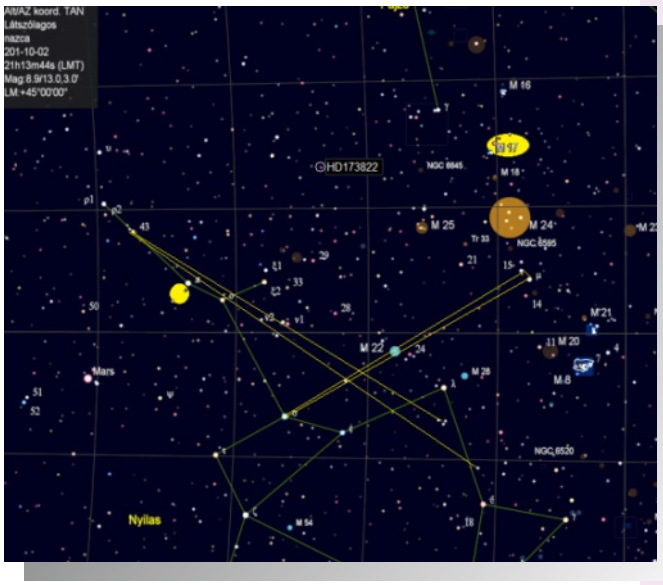
To research that I had to start and overlay the Nazca drawings with star charts. But I did not randomly link constellations to Nazca drawings. I had a more methodical approach.

I knew that ESO 593-IG 008 (the Cosmic Humming Bird Galaxy) is located in what is known as the Sagittarius constellation. Then I checked if I would find lines and features within the constellation Sagittarius corresponding to the Nazca humming bird. [Image 3]

If my idea has merit, I would find a deep sky object within the constellation similar to the shape on the other side. https://www.constellation-guide.com/constellation-list/sagittarius-constellation/

I think this object is Messier 17 also known as the Omega nebula. [Image 5]

When I saw this, I was quite amazed! Based on this, I



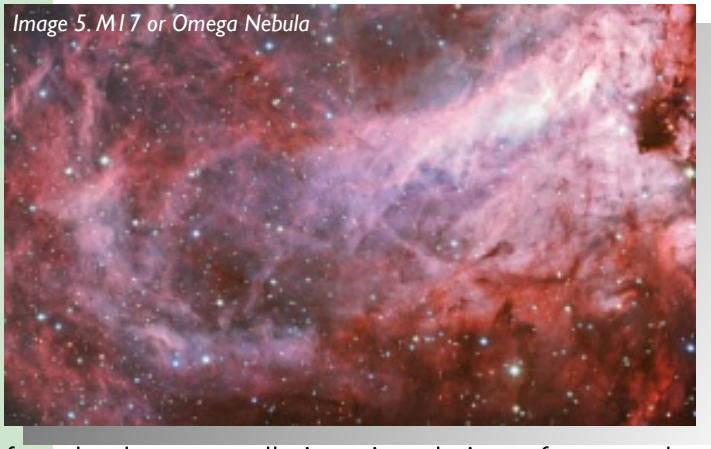


Image 5. M17 or Omega Nebula

found other constellations in relation of an overlay over what I call the Nazca "star map".

I was looking for a constellation with a bright star and another one in the red or orange spectrum. Why in these two colors?

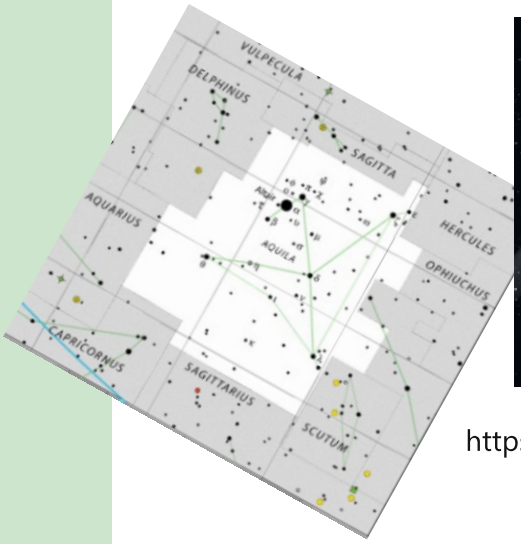
Throughout my research, I developed the opinion that certain shapes of large lines when they form rectangles or trapezoids may indicate the color of stars. I think the long triangles with pointed angles indicate stars in the red or yellow spectrum. This figure shows Tarazed in the constellation Aquila. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma_Aquilae)

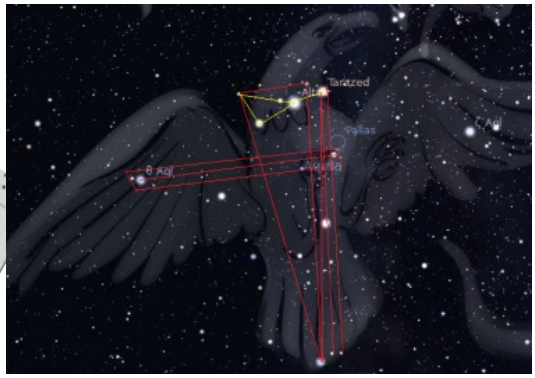
Is it possible, that I discovered that the lines and trapezoids etc. represent stars and constellations, while the pictorial drawings represent nebulae and other "deep sky" objects?

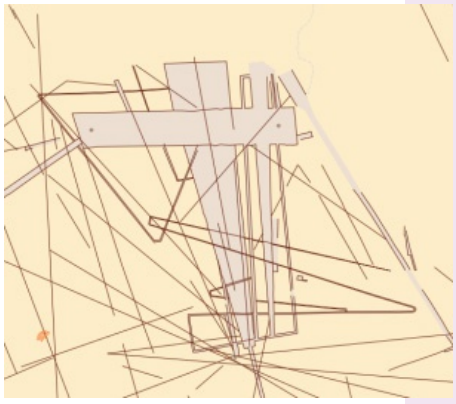
Did I stumble upon a giant jigsaw puzzle? Is the Nazca plateau and its drawings a giant star map, the largest astronomical atlas in the world?

I think in summary, the Nazca Plateau could be the largest astronomical atlas in the world. If that is so, Paul Kosok was right after all and on a much greater scale as he ever thought possible. What is important to note is that Kosok and others looked for astronomical alignments of the lines themselves, e.g. lines lining up with sunrises etc.. But no conclusive evidence for this has ever been found. "The astronomical alignment hypothesis was basically disproved in 1968 by the astronomer Gerald Hawkins.He plotted the lines and analzyed them by computer to see if they corresponded to any constellations. Hawkins had studied Stonehenge years before and had developed a technique that enabled him to find an atronomical key to the site. Using this same technique, Hawkins found that the Nazca lines he studied were random, and did not correspond to any celestial bodies.

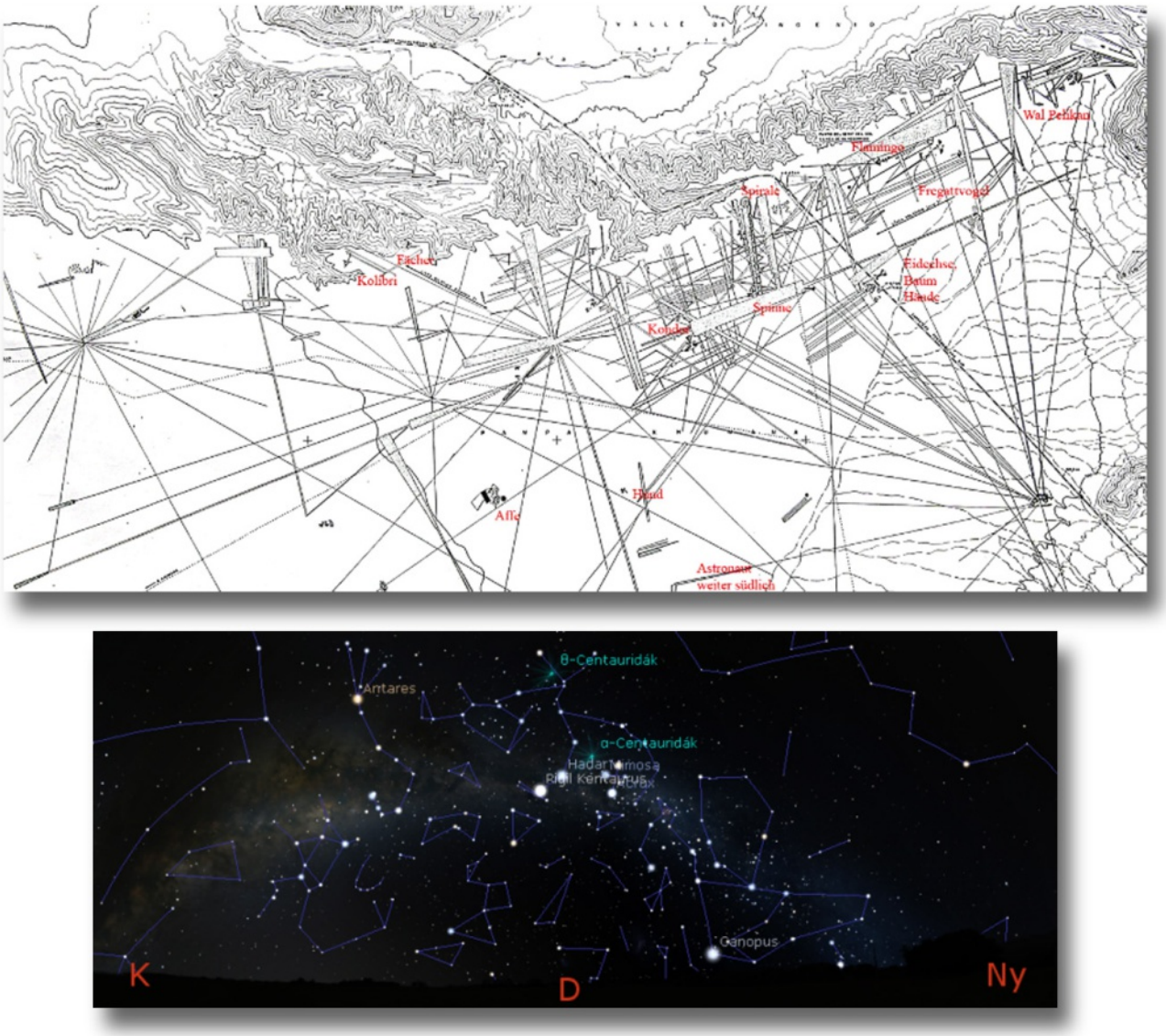
Something to note, for either of these view points, is that the scientists did not take into consideration which constellations where visable in South America, and whether they were different from those in the Northern Hemisphere. Also, little study has been done to discover which astronomical dates were important to the Nazcans to see if any of the events can be observed to correspond in some fashion to







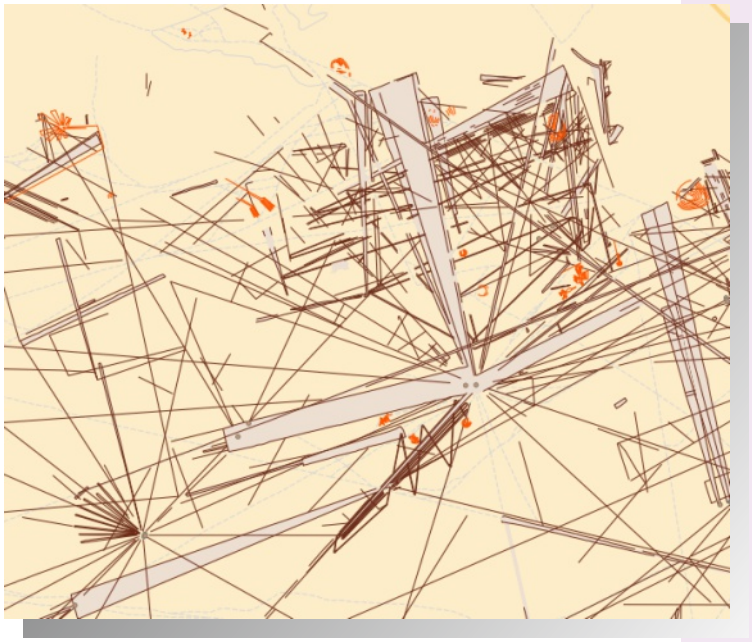
https://www.constellation-guide.com/constellation-list/aquila-constellation/



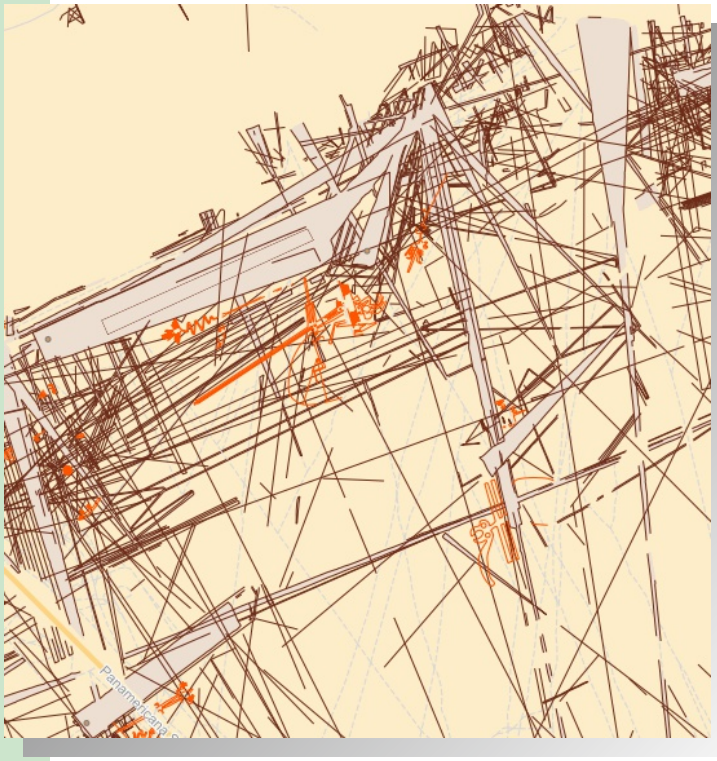
Map of the southern sky, east, south, west and Nazca lines west, south, east. If the Nazca lines depict constellations, then the eastern and western horizons will swap. So I think the lines should not indicate the rising of the star, the sunset, the winter solstice, the summer solstice

the lines. Without knowing what these people thought and held to be important, it is difficult to say that the monkey, or the spider, or any of the lines aligned astronomically with a particular star or group of stars. Especially as some formations are viewable only in one hemisphere and not the other." [14]

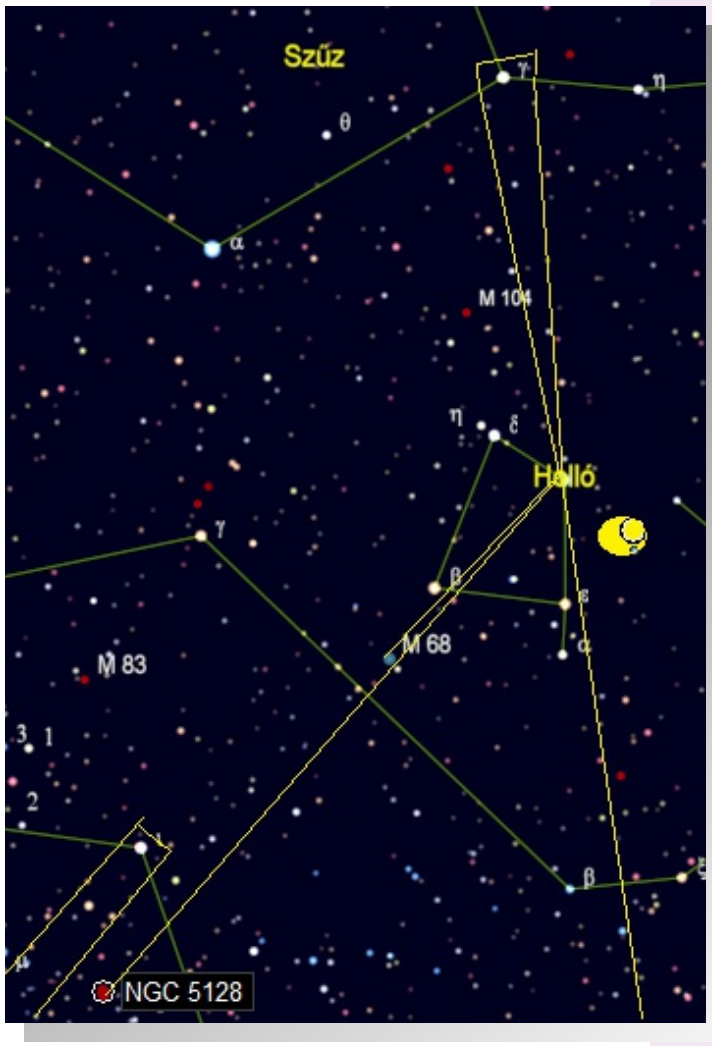
My research indicates that the lines represent parts of the constellation, the stars. At the ends of the lines, the individual star(s) can also be indicated by stone piles that can be found in some lines (see image xx).
Large figures, stylized drawings represent deep sky objects (like nebulae and galaxies) in the constellation in my opinion.
I suggest that the Nazca lines represent the following constellations: A Capricornus, Aquila, Sagittarius, Centaurus, Crux, Musca, Carina, Dorado, Pictor, Virgo,Leo, Canes venatici and Corvus.
In my opinion, the lines are representing the individual stars of these constellations, while the pictogram like drawings represent deep sky objects in the drawings next to them. This is a bit like e.g the map of Paris, with the Eiffel Tower [see Illustration on page 24] depicted as a major focal point for orientation.
Stylized drawings of deep sky objects indicate a particular area of the sky. The creators chose a galaxy, planetary nebula, or nebula that outshines their peers in shape, size, and other astronomical properties. These galaxies are also listed in the Arton Alt Special Galaxies catalog.



Since it is impossible to present all of the finding of my research in the scope of this article, I would like to present some examples of my findings and leave it up to the reader to make up their own mind about them. First we have the area of the Nazca lines as taken from Wikimapia with the coordinates: 14.41’19”S -75.06’26”W (Bottom left)

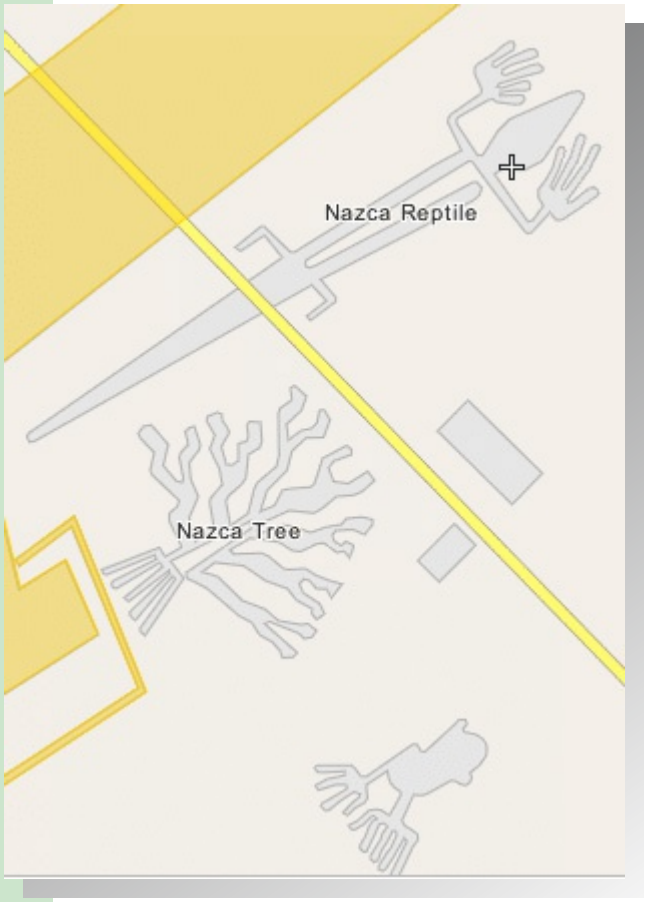


n my opinion this corresponds to the celestial region of the Centaurus, Crux and Corvus constellations. In yellow I highlighted the regions which I believe correspond to the Nazca lines. (See star map to the right).

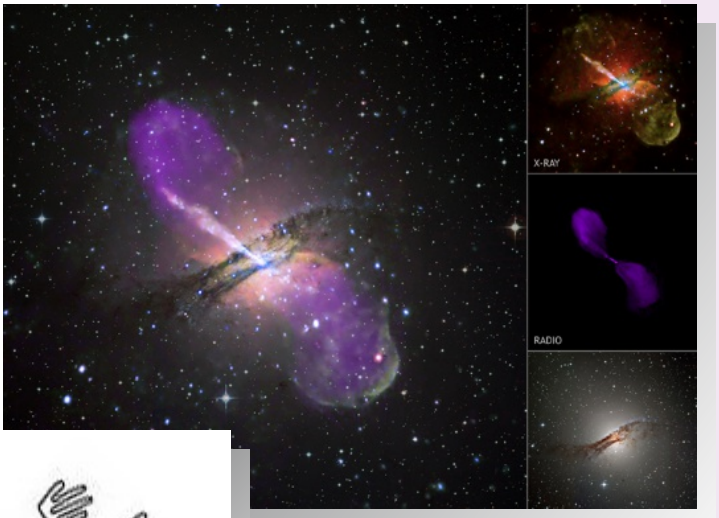


The drawings itself are the key to the mystery. Within this region in the Covus constellation we find deep sky object NGC 4038, which matches intriguingly with its stylized Nazca drawing counterpart:

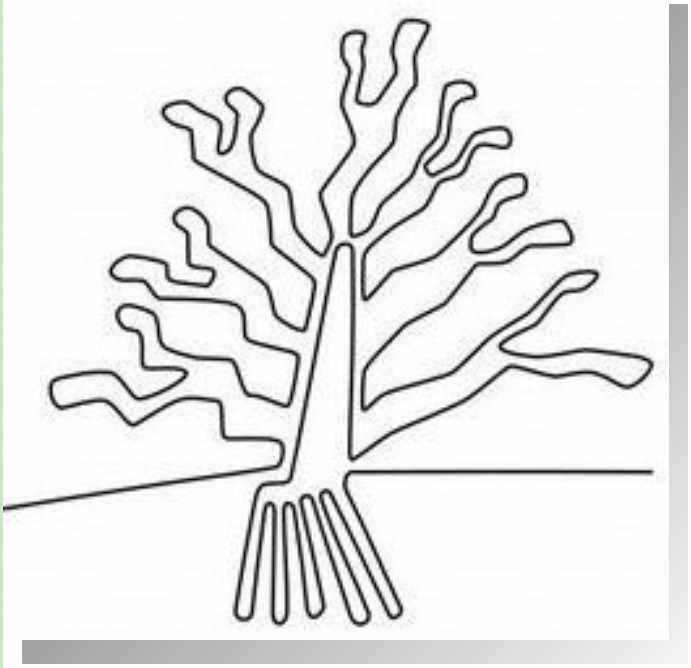
Not far from these drawings, we find these giant Nazca depictions:



And in the Centaurus constellation we find the matching deep sky object „Centaurus A“ or NGC 5128:

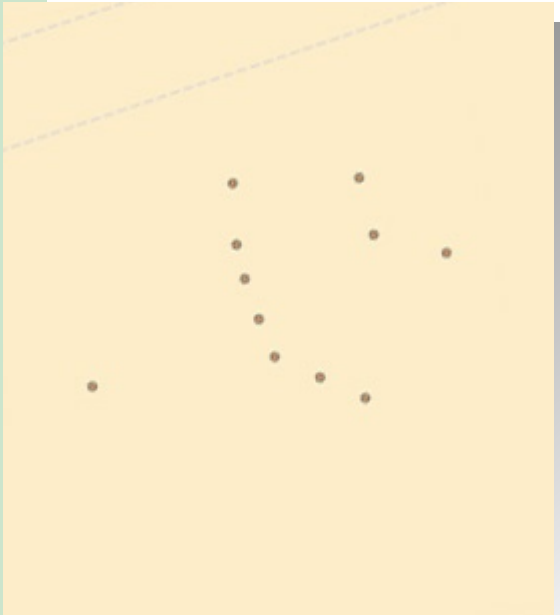


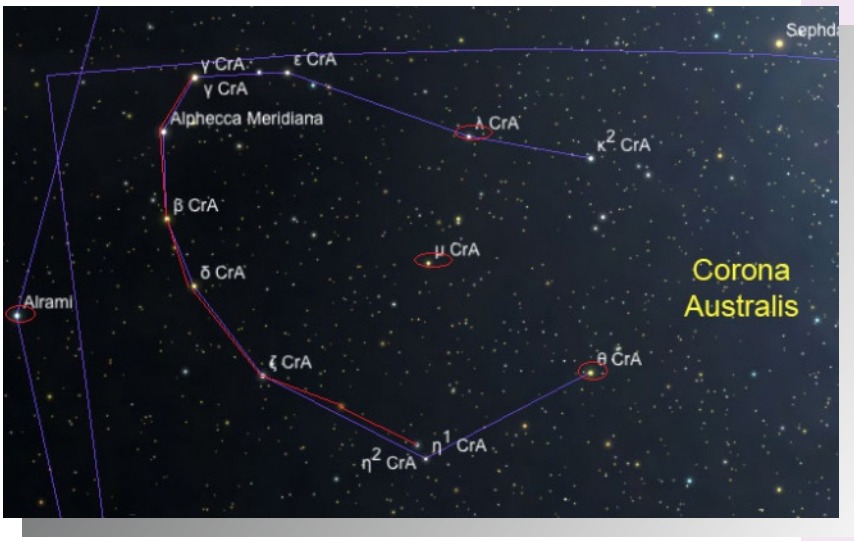
For the Nazca tree we find its celestial counterpart in the nearby Crux Constellation, the so called “Coal Sack Nebula”:



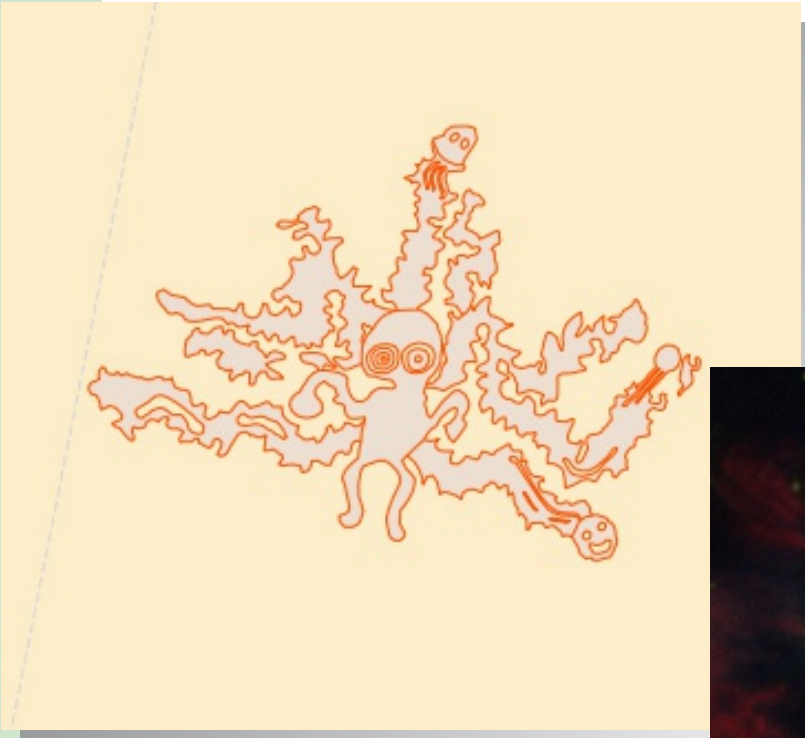
Next up, something truly remarkable. At coordinates 14.42’42” S ..75.07’01”W on the Nazca plain, we find the following stone piles, arranged in a very peculiar way:

These stone piles (bottom left) directly correspond to the constellation of „Corona Australis“ (bottom right:





This by itself could be labeled as “coincidence”. But next to the stone piles to the right at 14.42’38” S..75.06’45”W, we find this



most peculiar and enigmatic Nazca drawing that - to this day - steadfastly defied logical explanation (Image on the left), until now. If we have a closer look at the deep sky object NGC 6326 planetary nebula, also in the Corona Australis constellation.

Are you amazed? I am! Numerous and accurate examples like these can be found throughout the Nazca plateau.

The search continues...

Additional texts by Herbert Eisengruber,
translations from Hungarian by Google Translate.
Deep space objects photographs © NASA.

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[12] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Kosok
[13] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_Reiche#Nazca_lines
[14] https://www.archaeologyonline.net/artifacts/nazca-lines

Book & Film Recommendations

Let me get one thing out of the way, right from the start: This show has absolutely nothing to do Ancient Astronauts or the Lost Civilization Theories. The only tie to our theories is that the main characters in the show are also looking for something :) The premise of the show is this:

"Andy and Lance are friends who share a passion for metal detecting. Although they act like an old married couple -- griping at each other -- there is a true bond between the two, and they have a common dream: finding a priceless collection of items that would cement their place in detecting history. Greed, betrayal and redemption are among the emotions experienced as Andy and Lance, along with their eccentric friends in the Danebury Metal Detecting Club, go in search of the big find that has eluded them to this point. The sitcom is written and directed by co-star Mackenzie Crook."

This sure might not sound very exciting at first. But when I saw the show - which has by now 3 Seasons - I immediately fell in love with it. In fact, it became one of my favourite TV shows of all time. Especially Season 1 is nothing short of a masterpiece. The subtle, quiet humor, the superb acting by all of the cast and the incredible screen writing is a definitive must-see.

What is especially striking is that the show captures the "feel" of the "nerdiness" of the Metal-detecting club, the charm and humor of its characters, all set in the lovely tranquility of the English countryside. Highly recommended!

- Herbert Eisengruber

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Please check out our website at www.paleoseti.com for more background information and much more PaleoSeti research. www.paleoseti.com is online since 1999 and is one of the longest running websites dealing with the Ancient Astronaut Theory.

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